CAPO-GAORILAS SEVIS MONDET | DAR AM THOUSERS AN STUDY W

SUMMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DRIGHERS AND INTRODUCERS OF STYLES.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons our ever popular ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BRAVES HAT.

Also, a plain drew Caster Hat, poculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class westers each successive season of its introduction by us. In the Ruffing Department, (known as Soft Hatting.) will be displayed the still and taste of our FRENCH FARRICANY, whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shop, will render our large and varied associated our large and varied associated the Co., Astor House, Broa iway.

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

JUST THINK OF IT.—Some forty varieties of Summer, Hars are now for sale at Knox's. His customers, too, present an equal diversity; from the laboring man to the Secretary of State, all find it their interest to purchase their Hars of Knox. Enox is at No. 128 Fulton-st. and No. 533 Broadway. Call and buy a Summen Har.

GENIN'S SPRING HAT is just now having a "run" unparalleled in the history of the New-York Hat Trade. As fast as the cases and shelves are filled they are swept off by fashionable crowds. Look in at the store and see the crowds with which it is constantly through the scene was never before witnessed in any place of business in this city. Junix, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for their patronage, and takes this way to inform them that he feels very grateful for the unmerous customers they have east him, although unknown to him. His motio has always been excelsior, no felice certificates, but recommendations—the stuff speaks for itself. It has been and is my intention to give the best and only articles to the public and the cheapest) that will effectually clear rate, nice, cocknosizes, a.c., without danger or stench. Ask your friends if they have used Costan's Externminators? If they have they will tell you it is the only thing they have found that annihilates them.

Hexey R. Costan, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.-We will open This Day three cases of fine Dr. Brigg for Traveling Open This Day three cases of fine Dr. Briggs for Traveling Drosses at 1/6 per yard, also Goods for Bathing Decases. E. H. Leadseaver & Co., No. 347 Brondway, oor Leonard at

LADIES EMBROIDERED SKIRTS .- Will be opened THIS DAY at Genin's Bassar, No. 513 Broadway, 500 Franct EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, the richest ever imported, which will be sold at remarkably low prices. Also, a fresh lot of those on dollar and a half CORSETS. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHECK VESTS, COATS and PANTS, from the largest to the smallest size Paid, or all sizes of Check Mansettles, by the piece or yard, at extremely low prices.

Nos. 84 & 96 Fulton, and 47 & 49 Gold-sts.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estab-Rishment, No. 231 Broadway, Sd door above the Astor House, are more then repud for the trouble of ascending one flight of stairs in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready-made Germents to be procured, sates of which are being made at wholesale prices. Wh. T. JENNING. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

JUNE, 1855.—Check Marseilles suits, \$8 50: Zephyr Casalmere suits, \$10, June suits, \$250 and \$3; Ma sellos Vests, \$1; Brown Linen Costs, \$1; Double-breast Cloth Costs, \$3, &c, at Evans's Cothing Wershouse, Nos. 63 and 63 Fulton et.

Nos. 65 and 65 Fulton et.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.—To those wishing to purchase.—We invite attention to the following acticles, which we have reduced the price of from 25 to 59 P ct.

SPLENDID FRENCH JACONETS—A choice assortment.

Plais Barroes in all colors and qualities.

Barroes in great variety.

Our very extinsive assortment of Silks comprising from 1,000 to 1,500 different styles of Flaid and Stripe, and varying in prices from 4,6 per yard upwards, will be found well worth the examination of buyers.

SHAMLS AND MANTILLAS.

SPELLA and other styles of Shawls—A great variety of patterns.

MANTILLAS of every description, marked down to a very low figure to reduce the stock.

A beautiful Applique Mantilla selling for \$7, worth \$12.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 66 Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S great Carpet Establishment No. 99 Howery, is famous for the newest and most fashionable patterns of Exclisi Royal Velver, Tarkstry, There-ry, and Ingrand Caretts and Oil Chorns, and particularly fa-mous for selling them 25 per cent less than the usual prices at

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Buyers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the precentage. Hence in brying Lacr Curarias, Constructs and Window Shadhs of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of Kelty & Ferduson, No. 281 Broadway the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoy the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock. HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS. BANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 10 4Bowers. Summer Undergarments cheaper than ever. Established in 1823.

FANNY FERN'S NEW STORY is pronounced by everybody who has read it to be the best production that has ever emanated from the pen of the gifted authoress. The New-York Lengen containing the first installment (four columns), together with a large amount of excellent matter for the general reader, is NOW READY. PRICE ONLY THESE CENTS. For sale at all Periodical Dopots.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS .- E. H. LEAD BEATER & Co., No. 37 Broadway, will offer This Mouring an Immense stock of rich BARGERS, GRENADINES, TISSUES and PRINTED MUSLINS, at less than one-half their cest to import. Their store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A.M.

CANTRELL'S GAITERS .- If "a thing of beauty be a joy forever," as the poet Keats has said, we can imagine the joy with which ladies hall Cannella's exquisite Gathers which originate solely from No. 338 Bowery. As a distinguished belle remarked the other day, "With these gaiters of Cannella's no lady can possibly be in leshabille."

J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st
-English and American Tapeatry Volvat, Brussels, Three-ply
and Ingrain Carratra, in great variety, at the lowest cash pricea,
Oil Cloths, from 3 to 24 ft. wide; Lace Curtains, Drapery Muslins, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Sc. Carpets made and
fitted in the best manner.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARYETINGS, OIL-CLOTES, ETC., ETC.,
For saic on the most reasonable terms

BOSTON PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS, No. 333 DORADA FIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO 536 coalway, has the sole agency of T. GILRERY & Go.'s PLANOS, the and without the Æolian, JACOB CHICKERING, HALLETT CORSTON'S and WOODWAND & BROWN'S PLANOS, all of white we the iron frame and will stand any cituate. They are the teleston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesaid avetall, with a liberal discount for cash.

Associated to the control of the con

IRON BEDSTEADS.—JANES, BEERE & Co., No.

Mork-Fountains, varse, at the Mr. Methodeons, which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal forms.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 183 WILLIAM-ST., Now-York. A complete stock of the above always on hand. EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL on which the gluinous matter has been abstracted, by a new-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter; will bur neer and brighter, and is in every respect, whother far bur g or lubricating, better and 20 per cent cheaper than any Oils is arket.

Store Nos. 28 and 39 Frankfort-st.

What is there more loathsome than bugs in your bed,
Or milee in your closet and rats in your shed!
Gs straight to E. Lyon's for rat-killing Pills
And the MacKette Powers which all insects kills!
Great Professors Torrey and Chilton and Reid
About their great merit are all of one creed.
None are genuine without E. Lyon's autograph
on the label. Depot No. 424 Broadwey.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared and HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BUTTERS, prepared a sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, No. Archest, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well-deser celebrity for all diseases arising from derangement of the littless have, indeed, proved a blossing to the afflict who show their gralitude by the most Battering testimoni This medicine has established for itself a name that comp fors, however writer their schemes or seductive their promited that the properties of the second transition of the second transition of the second transition. See advertisement.

For alle by Dealers and Droggists everywhere.

There is no more vanity or foppishness in changing the color of the Hair than in following the changes of fashion in dress. The object in both cases is the same, viz: to reads the person more attractive. Besids those who use CRISTADORO'S DVR impart a color to the Hair so natural that detection of the ruse is impossible. Manufactured, soid and applied by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Aster House.

5,000 of those \$10 Wigs always on hand at the manufactory of Maddentary & Co., No. 27 Maidentare. Gentlemen in want of a good Wig or Tourke can get a better article at the above establishment for \$10 than 4s sold at the extrawagant Broodway stores for \$25. Back and Front Braids, Baxto, Curls, &c. Copy the address.

HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.-BATCHELOR'S performed Factory is No. 233 Broadway. Nine private room for the application of his famous HAIR DYR, the best in the world. Deware of imitations. Sold wholesale and retail. The largest assortment of Wigs and Tourges in the United States Also, Barcunton's Moldavia Caram.

SURE DEATH.
ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1853.
Meestr. Parsons & Co.
GENTLEMEN: We have used your Insect Exterminator with
great success, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the
best preparation for Cockreaches we have ever used.
Yours very truly.
COLEMAN & STETSON.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Agentz.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HERE IS HEALTH FOR ALL: YES, FOR ALL: This noble remedy, acting as it does in mediately on the main springs of life restores health when failling, energy and vigor to the system when thagging, in a maner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New-York and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62) cents and \$1 per box.

POSITIVE SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON POSITIVE SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON STATEM ISLAND AT AUCTION.—The attention of our friends and the public is called to the sale to be made This DAY. (Wednesday,) June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALERAY H. Nicolay. Auctioneer, consisting of a very pretty Goldic Cottage, built in the English rural style without reference to cost, together with 12 full Lets of Ground in the richest state of enlivation, and situated at the romantic and healthy village of Cliffon, States island, with only five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Leading and located on a private road. The place is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, and the neighborhood first-class and unsurpassed. All those who are seeking to ottain a really beautiful and desirable residence on that lovely Island we recommend to attend the sale, as the property will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. For inther particulars we refer to the advertisement of the Auctioneer in another column of this paper.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS BY USING SPRATT'S PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS BY USING SPRAITS STATISM. TRING SELF-SEALING CASE, by which your Fruit and Vegetables can be kept in a firsh state with their natural flavor without the addition of sugar or any other preservative property. The Cass may be used year after year, and are easily opened or closed by a simple acrew attachment. N. B. The Gravius SELF-SEALING CASS have cast in letters on the cap, "Sprait's Patent." Wells & PROVOST, Proprietors, Full directions for use accompany the Cass.

Sole Proprietors, No. 321 Pearl-st.

Dr. S. S. Firch, author of " Six Lectures on Consumption," 4.c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthan, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation froe.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE Adapted to any and all elituations, manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.
Also by J. C. CARY,
No. 48 Courthandtent, and No. 240 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for usefulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactories at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass.

Palmer & Co.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 129,000 opies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without oubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertusements for this week's issue

A disgraceful occurrence took place in a publie office in the City Hall last evening. Frank O'Keefe assaulted Ald. Briggs, and was punished by Briggs.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting in support of the Prohibitory Law was held at the Odeon, Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) last evening. Speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mayor Hall, the Hon, Judge Culver, and others. A report will be found else-

Joseph G. Masten was yesterday chosen Justice of the Superior Court in Buffalo by a large

The returns from the recent Special Election in Illinois indicate the success of the Prohibitory Law by a handsome majority.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, summoned to inquire into the facts relative to the shooting of Robbins in Portland on Sunday evening, sustains the action of the Mayor and Council.

The Know-Nothing National Convention met at Philadelphia yesterday. It is understood that the Massachusetts delegates had some difficulty in getting into the Council, but they were finally admitted. The Slavery question, we are grieved to say, seems to be disturbing the harmony of the Brotherhood, notwithstanding the well-known fact that that question was definitely and finally settled last year. When will men allow this subject to rest? When will discussion stop? When will agitation cease?

The steamship Africa, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, arrived at Halifax last evening. The news is of an interesting character, and commercially, it is highly important. There has been a heavy business done in cotton, and at advanced prices. Consols had advanced about 2 per cent. Negotiations are to be reopened, and attempts made to agree upon articles of peace. There has been further fighting between the Russians and the allied forces, but the general aspect of affairs remains unchanged. The reader is referred to the telegraphic head for details.

## THE PORTLAND RIOT.

We are finally in possession of accurate and faithful accounts of the riot at Portland on last Saturday night. They confirm our previous impression that the affair had been shamefully misrepresented and Mayor Dow willfully belied by the cumediars and their friends. The truth of the case is briefly as follows:

The Prohibitory Law, as it new exists in

Maine, provides for the establishment by each town of a municipal agency for the supply of liquors for mechanical, medical and sacramental purposes. In compliance with this provision the Common Council of Portland on the 3d ult. or a month before the riot, appointed a Committee consisting of the Mayor and two Aldermen to procure the requisite stock for such an agency at Portland. It is said the resolution appointing the Committee was passed by the Mayor's casting vote, but we do not see that this fact, if it be a fact, is of any great importance. In the discharge of their office the Committee bought from an importer in this City a quantity of wine and liquor in the original packages, and had it duly forwarded to Portland. The purchase was consummated and the invoice was made in the name of the City Agency of Portland, Mr. Dow having no personal interest in the merchandise whatever; but the two chief rum-selling journals of the town, The Argus and The State of Maine, seeing in the arrival and presence in the city of these liquors, an excellent opportunity to assail both Mr. Dow and the Prohibitory Law, did not hesitate to assert that the purchase had been made by him for his private account and with the intention of selling the liquor for his own profit in violation of the Law, with whose origin and execution he has become identified. These assertions they backed up with violent appeals to the passions of that ignorant and prejudiced part of the community-chiefly Irish, as we are told-whose trade of rumselling Mr. Dow and the Law had essentially interfered with. To the inflammatory course of these journals the subsequent occurrences are in a great measure to be attributed.

On Saturday afternoon one Royal Williams arpeared at the Police Court, with two other wellknown fees of Prohibition, and made affidavit that Mr. Dow had these liquors in his possession, as they had reason to believe, with the purpose of selling them in the State contrary to the Law. Hereupon the Judge issued a warrant, and an officer proceeded to the basement of the City Hall where the liquors were stored, and seized them. It being now late in the afternoon the officer did not arrest the Mayor for trial, but left that part of his duty to be discharged on

Monday morning.

noisy and violent crowd assembled around the City Hall, demanding that the liquors should be delivered to them. This the officer of course refused to do. But the crowd increasing and becoming more excited, at about 8 o'clock a small force of policemen, armed with pistols, entered the room where the liquors were. The mob had now begun to break the windows, and though repeatedly warned to desist and disperse by the Marshal, the Sheriff and the Mayor, who told them that persistence in the attack on the building would endanger their lives, and though the riot act was read, they continued their hostile demonstrations, rushing at the door with a view to break it down and get at the liquors. After the first rush upon the door, which proved too strong to be shivered by the assault, the police fired their pistols over the heads of the assailants. The reply to this discharge was of course a second onslaught upon the door, which was met with genuine bullets from the Police. But this did not suffice to disperse or repel the infuriated rioters, and at about 11 o'clock or after, when the riot had been in full progress for three hours, and further delay would have been culpable, a company of riflemen were brought up, the Mayor at their head. They fired in squads of four, and not more than three or four such volleys were required to scatter the mob and suppress all attempts to break into the City Hall. At midnight the whole affair was over. One man only appears to have been killed and seven or eight wounded.

Such are the simple facts of this affair as we have them on the authority of eye-witnesses, and from the calm and unimpassioned report of The Portland Advertiser, which we transfer to our columns. It does not appear that the Mayor was in any respect guilty of hasty, injudicious or cruel action during any part of the proceedings. Indeed, if the authorities erred at all, it was in the lack of decisive severity at the outset. The firing of pistols over the heads of the mob seems to have been an ill-judged measure, and to have stimulated rather than checked the attempt to storm the City Hall. When a riot has got to such a pass that the disposable police force are not sufficient to arrest and imprison the ringleaders and to disperse the mass, it is not well either to fire blank cartridges or to shoot over the heads of the rioters. It is then time to assert the supremacy of law by the sternest and promptest means. The necessity is no doubt the most painful one a magistrate has to encounter, but at such crises nothing except cold lead is merciful. It does not appear that this last resort was employed at Portland a moment too soor, or that a shot was discharged beyond what was absolutely necessary. The autherities did their duty, no more and no less. They suppressed the mob, they saved the City Hall from being broken open and the property of the city destroyed, and they taught the riotous elements of Portland a wholesome lesson, whose good effects we trust will not soon disappear.

This riot is falsely represented in many quarters, including of course all the newspapers in the interest of rumselling, as having taken place in an attempt to enforce the Maine Law; and this aspect is most industriously put upon the affair by the journal of our Lieutenant-Governor. That paper of yesterday has an elaborate leader, in which while affecting a sort of doublefaced reserve as to the guilt of Mr. Dow's "rash act" and "fearful responsibility," the public is distinctly told that on this occasion "the author "of the first Maine Law has been the cause of "the first blood being shed in its enforcement" -and also that this law "is not one of those "measures which will be rendered more palata-"ble by violence and bloodshed"-and so on through half a column in which a jesuitical affectation of impartiality is mingled with willful misrepresentation of the facts. We say willful misrepresentation, for all the telegraphic dispatches respecting the affair, and all the accounts of the journals, no matter how partial and prejudiced, united in describing the riot as baying grown out of the attempt of the mob to get possession of certain liquors then in the custody of the Court. The Maine Law was not in question at all, except most indirectly in the fact that Mr. Dow was the author of the original law; and the action of the authorities and of the military, instead of being intended for its enforcement, had no other purpose than to prevent the City Hall from being broken into, and the property that it contained from being de-

stroyed by a mob. Now this sort of misrepresentation really seems gratuitous, coupled as it is with shrewd and insinuating suggestions that such riots may be looked for here when the Law comes to be enforced. One would suppose that the Lieutenant-Governor had already sufficiently demonstrated the sincerity of his present hatred for a Law which before the election and when he wanted votes he loved and caressed, and that he might have allowed the truth with regard to an occurrence of this nature to reach his readers upperverted. But it seems not, and accordingly we have a lecture on the propriety of "more temperate and conciliatory treatment" of a mob that had been raging for hours in the attempt to break down the doors of a public building and to destroy the public property within; coupled with the anticipation that the event "will inspire a feeling of bitterness and "revenge elsewhere which will lead to other disas-"ters." On this head we have only to say that wherever a mob undertakes to destroy property or to injure persons we trust it will be dealt with even more vigorously and severely than this mob of Portland; and that if ever riots do occur in the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, we hope The N. Y. Times will consider more wisely than it has done in the present case whether it ought to identify itself with the cause of the rioters or with that of public order and security.

### SLAVE LABOR.

The Charleston Standard says "there is no loss of slave-labor from a misdirection of the laborer's powers-the black labor is thoroughly organized, and the utmost is obtained from the slave "by superintending intelligence such as the "white laborer of the North cannot enjoy because "he has no such intelligence to direct him." That a sane man at Charleston, South Carolina. should publish such a fiction in the year 1855. and expect to be believed! Let us compare this statement with the facts; and we shall deseend to particulars to show its errors.

One of the ex-governors of South Carolina has a rice plantation not so far from Charleston that the writers of The Standard need be ignorant of the intelligence guiding the hands-heads As the officer took possession of the liquor a they have not-of seven hundred slaves upon are the rations of the very best planters and

that one plantation, all owned by one man. That a most unusual degree of intelligence does preside there is evident from the fact that the rice ground is a portion of it plowed, while upon other plantations it is almost universally dug up with the hoe-the same clumsy tool used in the West Indies a bundred years ago. The grain likewise is thrashed and winnowed by machipery driven by steam, and not as upon most plantations beat out with sticks and fanned in the wind. Yet upon this enlightened spot a visitor from whom we have these details found two hundred stalwart men and women in one gang, directed by an enlightened overseer, goaded by negro drivers, overlooked by an exgovernor of the intellectual State of South Carolina, engaged in repairing a breach of some hundred feet in length of one of the levees or mud dams which surround each division of the field to regulate the flow of water. The field was eighty rods square. The breach was on one side and the dirt to repair it directly opposite, on the other side of the square. Of course it was just double the distance around the bank as across the level between, which was too soft for wheels. To get this dirt to the place, an Irishman, even if he had n't as much intelligence as a slave, or his owner, or his overseer, would have laid down a plank runway and put on a dozen wheelbarrows. A Yankee, with his laborsaving inventive genius-as similar work was constantly to be done on the plantation-would have had a movable railway and set of dirt-cars by which he would beat the Irishman and his

barrows. But how did "Southern intelligence" repair the breach? Each one of the two hundred stout men and women was furnished with a wooden tray or wicker basket, holding about a peck, which he scooped full of dirt with his hands, setting it upon his head and marching half a mile at a pace solemn and slow, in order to empty it into the yawning gulf. The reader may imagine how fast it was filled up. Forty trips a day would probably be a full estimate, which would make ten bushels to a man, or two thousand bushels for the gang of two hundred.

burned for fuel under the steam-engine, "be-"cause the hands have no time to get wood." On a neighboring cotton plantation the "in-"telligent owner" died a few years ago, and appraisers went to make an inventory of the steck and farming tools. The stock as appraised consisted of about one hundred negro men, women and children, three cows, twenty swine, and five dogs. The farming tools con-

On the same plantation, too, rice straw is

sisted of a hoe to each field hand, and no other utensil of any description; not a wheeled vehicle, except an old coach, which had been bleaching for years in the sun, was there on the place, or ever had been. The negroes were the only beasts of burden. They carried fuel and food upon their heads. They carried the cotton from the field to the gin-house, and when it was begged, they carried it to the boat slung upon poles, and poled or paddled the boat to Charlesten. Our informant has been upon numerous large rice and cotton plantations where a plow was never used, and where the crop of immense rice fields was carried to the stack-yard upon negroes' heads, and thrashed upon the ground with sticks, the straw being carried off as the grain was beat out. Everything is done by just such a wasteful system-and this, too, at the very

"There is no less from dissipation, for the "slave is not permitted to be dissipated," says The Charleston Standard. Except, we add, when he can get liquor, which he will do upon every possible occasion, because his master sets him the example of drinking.

doors of Charleston-though a respectable jour-

nal in that city harps upon the intelligence of

those who superintend these workingmen and

There is, besides, we would inform 'The Standard, a loss of power to labor among slaves for want of sufficient food. The general rations for field hands out of South Carolina are 34 lbs of clear bacon and 14 pecks of corn meal, with vegetables in their season, per week. But the following are the rations of some of the best planters around Charleston, as noted in the memoranda of our informant: we indicate them by numerals, not caring to give the owners'

"No. 1. Owns 3,300 acres; cultivates 600 acres of rice, 180 acres of corn, 90 acres sweet potatoes, 26 onts-every acre with hoes. 220 slaves-120 field hands. Rations-from October 1 to February 1: Sweet potatoes exclusively, I bushel a week. After the potatoes are gone, 1 peck of corn, or 1 peck of broken rice. Never gives meat as a ration. Has made 45,000 bushels of rice a year, and corn and potatoes enough to feed the people.

"No. 2. Owns 1,300 acres; cultivates 260 acres of rice, 60 acres of corn, 24 acres of potatoes, and a small crop of oats; crop of rice, 11,000 bushels. Owns 170 slaves. Rations per week: I bushel of potatoes in the season, afterward 10 quarts of corn meal, or 4 quarts broken rice and 4 quarts cow peas. Gives once a week in Summer a small ration of fresh beef, pork, mutton, goat meat, or salt fish. Buys 20 barrels of fish and 2 barrels of molasses a year. Raises everything else on

"No. 3. Owns 3,300 acres; cultivates 1,500 acres in rice, 500 acres in corn, oats and potatoes; 700 slaves. Average sales of rice \$25,000 a year. Rations per week, half a bushel of potatoes, or six quarts of meal or broken rice, and soup about once a week. Negroes have "task-work" and may grow something for themeives to eat or sell in the over-time.

"No. 4. Cultivates 183 acres Sea-Island cotton, 103 seres of corn. 40 acres of potatoes, and a little sugarcane. Cotten averages 160 lbs per acre and that requires 37 days' work to pick and prepare for market. With 37 hands, worked 5 acres of cotton, 3 acres of corn and 1 of potatoes to the hand. Rations per week -half a bushel of sweet potatoes, or 4 quarts of meal; gives 1 quart of soup a day in time of hard work. Soup is made by boiling 15 lbs of beaf or pork with eretables or rice in 75 quarts of water. Never feeds meat except in soup, and only in times of hard work. Hands werk task-work and can raise crops and pigs, or get oysters and fish. Means to give all they need That men so worked and fed have not the

strength of Northern laborers our informant states as a fact which he witnessed. With much ado two men had lifted one end of a stick on a handspike. A third was to lift the other end, the object being to get it over a fence. He could not raise it, and gave up after repeated trials. Much to their astonishment our reporter did it with one hand. He then bid them lay it down, when he set it up on end, rested it against his shoulder, raised from the ground, and did what the three could not-pitched it over the fence. All of them were larger men than he; but he was strong upon a generous diet, while their strength was lost from living upon such scanty fare as the above rations indicate. And these most generous masters in that country. The worst may be imagined. Upon the "best regu-"lated plantations," when extra work is to be obtained extra food is given. Por instance, a ditcher who works up to his knees in mud and water gets a weekly ration of three pounds of perk, four quarts of rice, four quarts of corn, one quart of molasses. In all places where negroes have task-work their task is light and their rations to match.

Эпентание Починаниев.

That slave labor anywhere is directed with intelligence equal to that directing Northern labor let those credit who can. For our part this assertion of The Charleston Standard reminds us of nothing so much as the old fable of the frog

### THE COMING MAN OF ENGLAND.

A few short months since and Palmerston was the fancy man of England. Few statesmen had ever been borne to the chief place in her councils on a prouder or a breader swell. His name was as a charm to dispel all misgivings and disarm all doubts. But though his star has not yet so completely set as many fancy, it has certainly fallen from its ascendant place. The nation has had its dream, and, as we predicted, is awakening. Round whom is she next to gather her hopes and aspirations amid her desolation of great men? Who is to be the coming man, with that appropriate special aptitude which is said to be the cardinal want of the hour? Among the boldest and in some respects ablest candidates who have yet entered the lists is Lord Ellenberough, who lately moved in the House of Lords a set of resolutions whose democratic tone must, to say the least, have considerably startled some of those tenth transmitters of a foolish face, for whose acceptance they were tendered. Lord Ellenborough has, however, all his life been doing startling things. It is at once his strength and his weakness. The son of that celebrated lawyer who, by his

uncommon abilities, raised himself to the chief justiceship of England, and by his unscrupulous use of them provoked a public impeachment, Lord Ellenborough is but one degree removed from the people, and his blood has not yet lost its strong, vigorous dash of current. Upon his entry on public life the energy and daring with which he maintained the high Tory opinions he inherited from his father, earned for him the distinction of being made a special mark by that brilliant band of archers who let fly from Holland House their poisoned arrows of ridicule ard satire against all the rising men who did not hold the liberal opinions for which they were then battling. Of this band were Brougham, Jeffrey, Macaulay, Lord Derby, then "young "Stanley," Campbell, Charles Grant and Tom Moore. Of the latter's bright, feathery shafts Lord Ellenborough was a favorite victim, and his Isabella-colored kids and rainbow variety of attire were made the theme of most malicious melody in "the Fudge family" and "Two-penny "post bag." This notoriety was further swelled by the discovery of a frail fancy of his wife for a celebrated Russian Prince then resident in Londen, the revealments consequent on which for a long time furnished food to greedy gossip. The force of character, however, and bold eloquence which broke through his many follies, attracted and fixed the regard of the Duke of Wellington, who introduced him to office on the construction of his short-lived administration in 1828, and continued for him a protecting friendship to his death. In 1834 Peel, during the few menths of his premiership, was assisted by Lord Ellenborough as member of the Cabinet and President of the Board of Control directing the affairs of India, both of which positions he resumed on the reaccession of that statesman to

It was on the field of Warren Hastings however he won his reputation, whether for evil or for good. On the retirement of Lord Auckland from the Governor-Generalship of India he was nominated to that highest and most responsible position under the British Crown on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, and immediately commenced a course of policy which rendered his short reign remarkable. Without any regard to the opinions of the East India Company, whose servant he was equally with the Crown, or condescending even to the compliment of consulting them, he burst through all the long-cherished regulations of that corporation, and by a lavish deference to the feelings and even prejudices of the native princes and people and a gorgeous flattery of the English army he became the idol of those two powers, to which the Company, their civil servant's and soldiery were especially hateful. This idolatry was hightened by the haughty isolation he preserved and the pomp and parade with which he always surrounded his progress. Possessing as he did the support of the Duke of Wellington, whose own early remembrances of India were not favorable to the Company, all remonstrances of the India House went unheeded, and he might have continued his ambitious career had not the superb folly of his proclamation for the lifting of the gates of Somnouth and the monstrous magniloquence in which it was couched awakened so much alarm among the religious, and so much ridicule among the indifferent as to make his recall a matter of necessity. He remained long enough however in India to repair great disasters and lay the foundation for reforms which, such as they were, in the last India bill were indorsed by Parliement, the Country and the Crown.

On his return he attached himself to the party of Peel and in the Free-trade struggle which separated that statesman from the great body of his followers adhered to his standard, and on his death to that small section which adopted his name and principles down to the formation of the coalition in 1852. In the distribution of official spoils between the Peclites and Whigs, there being more piglings than teats, Lord Ellenborough was left out. At one period of the arrangements he was entered on Lord Aberdeen's lists for the Viceroyalty of Ireland, but post sibly his Eastern exploits terrified that peaceful Minister, who inherited all the calculating caution and dread of daring men which belonged to his master, Peel. Be this as it may, stung by the neglect he transferred his spear to that opposition camp in which it is but little praise to say he is, after Derby and Disraeli, far away the ablest and most valiant champion. In his recent essay on "merit" before the

House of Lords, it is almost needless to say, Lord Ellenborough simply meant his own and Lord Derby's merit versus the merit of Lords Palmerston and Panmure. Should the fates, which now seem unsmiling, in one of those sudden changes which the circumstances of such

an hour create transfer the direction of the War Department from the gonty Paumure to to the stalwart Ellenborough, there are many qualities about the latter, to justify in a large measure the realization of England's small aspiration for "the right man in the right place." He is bold in conception, daring in design and determined in execution. He has force of will and promptness of action sufficient, instead of endeavoring to disentangle red tape, to break through obstacles and cut down opposition. His antecedents show too that he is not boardridden, but that he possesses a quality rare in English statesmen-a mind of his own. Lord Ellenberough is a strong sonorous declaimer, but is neither an agreeable nor skillful debates He is of commanding presence and would perhaps on the whole make the most effective precursor of that hour which sooner or later must come, in which England will call not for a change of men but institutions.

### THE BARY-SHOW.

There is now open in this City an exhibition of Babies in connection likewise with various mensters of natural deformity and eccentricity. Hogs, donkeys and other animals are displayed at agricultural shows for the purpose of obtaining prizes and improving their breeds. The advertisements of this Baby-Show promise similar rewards and for similar reasons.

The superficial often discover in the novelty of a project an excuse for its impropriety. The original of the baby show idea was partially overlooked in the wild zig-zag of its Western origin. It seemed to some a heroic aspiration after the neglected grandeurs of health and beauty -these of the antique mold-of the age of undiseased mankind. But stolen by low cunning and transplanted to New-York to a harlequin and monster Museum which stops at no deception to dupe the simple out of their money, the eccentric and comical thought of the West becomes a revolting speculation. There is something opposed to the tenderest instincts of our nature, something indescribably sacrilegious and vulgar in this parade of unconscious innocence, coupled with an ostentatious pretense of a regard for the physical laws of man and the sublime entities

The subject of health and bodily perfection is worthy all the fire of the poet, the eloquence of the apostle, and the science of the savant. It underlies all else that is valuable in life. It has more to do with morals and religion than is known to the common world's philosophy. It is the healthy eye which can reflect the external glories of creation and hence reason up to the Infinite; the healthy pulse which beats in harmony with nature; the healthy muscle which is the citadel of the courage making and sustaining States; the healthy brain which perfects genius-that electric force which crowns the greatness of humanity. In the pursuit of the laws of this health no customary sanctions should have weight against new revelations, But these are matters for private research and scientific study and not for popular gaping, which pays two shillings with equal alacrity when a throng of fat children, a woolly horse, or a suppositious mermaid invite to that expendi-

We must once more express our condemnation for this second-hand display, for a mercenary speculation with the lowest surroundings of a crowd of helpless children. All that is generous and suggestive in the physical as well as the moral and intellectual relations of infancy is here swamped in the meanest appeals to stultified curiosity. It is a contemptuous disregard for the sanctities of home and of life. The speculator we are told will make five thousand dollars by it: nevertheless all persons of right feeling can only regard it with disgust and scorn.

The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser explains the meaning of the words, "whip, whip, hurrah," losing its article on which we common lately, respecting the prize offered by Colonel Frazer "for the best managed, farm, and the largest crop per hand of cotton, corn, wheat "and pork, for the present year." The words, as The Advertiser now tells us are borrowed by a figure of speech from the negro's cry to the mule on which he is mounted joyously when "the morn has just begun to wave aloft 'her "'dew-bespangled wing." Happy are we to find that the metaphor was so derived. Whether the lash, however, will not be more than ordinarily in use in the competition to make the crops necessary to gain the prize in question. hardly admits of a doubt. But it is something to find our Carolinian cotemporary denying that it had recommended the use of that incentive to negro industry. Perhaps he may in time come to repudiate other accessaries of the Southern institution, if not the institution itself.

A PROTEAN SUBSTANCE .- Everybody has heard of

the multiform uses to which modern ingenuity puts a slaughtered animal—the hair, the horns, the hoofs, the entrails, the bones, all being turned to account and converted into articles of practical utility. A similar variety of services is also obtained from some sorts of coal-as for instance the famous Boghead coal of cotland and the Albert coal of New-Brunswick, which are found to be useful not merely for ordinary consumption, but for the quantity of gas, oil and other extracts that can be obtained from them. The Boghead is ne longer sold for fuel, the entire production being used in the manufacture of oil, &c., which is in great demand for the use of railroad and other machinery. But we have never seen any substance of this sort which seemed susceptible of such a number of modifications as the Breckenridge coal, of which some specimens have recently been rought here from Kentucky. As fuel nothing ould be more satisfactory; it burns with a clear flame, great heat and no dust, only some eight per cent remaining as ashes; but chemical analysis shows it to possess other qualities still more valuable. By distillation there is obtained from a tun of this coal 15 gallons of purified illuminating oil, 35 gallons of lubricating oil and above 18} lbs. of solid paraffac, worth together it is supposed some \$40 or \$50. The coal is about \$6. The lubricating oil is of great value for machinery, being superior to all animal or vegetable oils for that purpose. It also yields benzole in quantities; and a patent has been taken for making printing ink from it also. From the paraffine excellent candles can be made, equal in qualities to the best sperm. At the same time such is the compactness and toughness of the coal that it may be turned into knife-handles, inkstands, buttons other articles of that sort. It would be difficult to imagine a mineral which could be put through such a Protean list of transformations as this coal-

We learn from The Daily Advertiser of yesterday money enough to bring back the woman lately sent in England as a pauper, to give her \$200 in addition to make the return voyage comfortable, and have agreed